

Welcome to Today's Webinar!

School Climate Series: Addressing Risk Behavior through Positive Youth Development Strategies

This event will start at 11:00 am EDT.



Welcome to Today's Webinar



Audio Information
Dial (800) 857-9648
Conference ID: 8725052

If you have technical difficulties logging into the web-based portion of the event, please contact Live Meeting Customer Support at 1 (866) 493-2825.

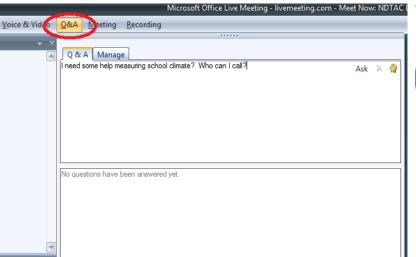
If you have any questions about the Live Meeting technology or the Webinar, please contact SSSTA at sssta@air.org.



Questions, Event Evaluation & Contact Information



Q&A



If you have a question for the presenters, please type it in the Q & A Pane or email sssta@air.org during the Webinar.

Evaluation



An event evaluation will appear as the last slide in the presentation. Please input your answers *directly* into the slide. All answers are *completely anonymous* and are not visible to other participants.

For assistance during the Webinar, please contact the Safe and Supportive Technical Assistance Center at sssta@air.org.



The Safe and Supportive Schools Technical Assistance Center



- Funded by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools.
- Provides training and support to states, including 11 grantees funded under the Safe and Supportive Schools Program and other state administrators; administrators of districts and schools; teachers; support staff at schools; communities and families; and students.
- Goal is to improve schools' conditions for learning through measurement and program implementation, so that all students have the opportunity to realize academic success in safe and supportive environments.

^{*} The content of this presentation was prepared under a contract from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools to the American Institutes for Research (AIR). This presentation does not necessarily represent the policy or views of the U.S. Department of Education, nor do they imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Education.



Safe and Supportive Schools Website



http://safesupportiveschools.ed.gov





Addressing Risk Behavior through Positive Youth Development Strategies

Peter C. Scales, Ph.D., Senior Research Fellow, Search Institute Clay Roberts, M. S., Senior Trainer, Vision Training Associates



Polling Question #1



Which of the following best describes your current role?

- State Education Personnel
- ☐ District or School Administrator
- ☐ Teacher or School Support Staff
- Community or Family Representative
- □ Student
- □ Researcher
- □ Other



Polling Question #2



Which of the following best describes the primary reason you chose to participate in today's session?

- □You are building understanding of Positive Youth
 □ Development (PYD) research and the role it plays in the education context.
 □ You are gathering practical information and strategies on
- PYD you'll be teaching to, or sharing with, colleagues or subordinates.
- ☐ You are interested in gaining new skills and strategies, based on PYD research, for your own professional use.
- ☐ All of the above



Relation of Positive Youth Development to School Success



Positive Youth Development (PYD) strategies help simultaneously to

- Reduce risk behaviors
- Promote thriving
- Stimulate school success

By building positive

- Relationships
- Opportunities
- Skills
- Values
- Self-perceptions





Objectives



- 1 Describe Positive Youth Development Approaches
- 2 Explain the research on how Positive Youth Development works to promote school success
- Provide examples of concrete strategies educators can use to help students achieve at higher levels through fostering positive developmental experiences



Positive Youth Development Approaches

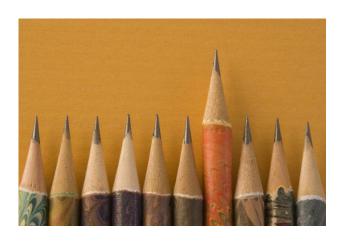


School Success



School success = Fostering

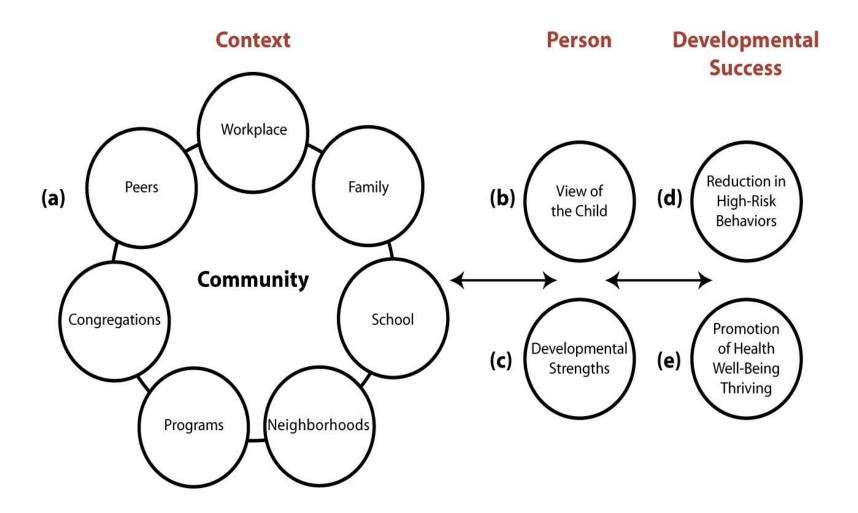
- High achievement
- Equity in achievement
- Key "qualities of mind"
- Healthy development
- Citizenship





Core Positive Youth Development Constructs





Five Vocabularies of Positive Youth Development



Model	Contexts	Person	Developmental Success
America's Promise – the Alliance for Youth (The Five Promises)	Caring Adults Opportunities to Serve Safe Places, Healthy Start Effective Education		Marketable Skills
Communities that Care/	Family	Competence	Range of thriving and risk reduction
Social Development Research	School Community	Self-efficacy	including: School success; Self-control
Group (Protective Factors)		Pro-social norms	ATOD use; Violence
Forum for Youth Investment	Connection	Character	Caring/Compassion
(the Five C's)		Competence	
		Confidence	
National Research Council	Relationships, Belonging,	Personal and	Avoid risk behaviors
(Personal and Social Assets)	Social Norms, Mattering,	Social Assets	Acquire positive attitudes,
	Skill-building		competencies, values, social connections
Search Institute	External Assets:	Internal Assets:	Thriving Indicators:
(Developmental Assets)	Support	Commitment to	Helps others; Overcomes adversity
	Empowerment	Learning	Exhibits leadership; Values diversity
	Boundaries and Expectations	Positive Values	Maintains good health
	Constructive Use of Time	Social Compentecies	Delays gratification
		Positive Identity	Succeeds in school; Resists danger



Polling Question #3



Which of the frameworks just discussed is most familiar to the educators in the school(s) you serve/work?

- ☐ America's Promise-The Alliance for Youth
- ☐ Communities That Care
- ☐ Forum for Youth Investment
- National Research Council
- □ Search Institute
- □ Other



What Do PYD Strategies Do?



PYD Strategies

- Build positive relationships
- Provide opportunities
- Develop skills
- Promote positive values
- Shape positive self-perceptions

PYD accomplishes these by enhancing a range of "nutrients" or strengths in young people's lives.



Strategies

Research on How Positive Youth Development Promotes School Success



What Research Says About PYD



The growing research on developmental nutrients supports the hypotheses central to the theory of Positive Youth Development

- Nutrients have cumulative effect ("vertical pile-up")
- Contexts can be changed

- Contexts have cumulative effects ("horizontal pile-up")
- Youth and contexts (e.g., students and schools) influence each other
- Clusters of specific nutrients matter for specific outcomes



What is the Cumulative or "Pile-Up" Effect?



A common characteristic of different PYD frameworks is the intention to simultaneously affect multiple aspects of students' lives—to promote a "pile-up" effect of such developmental nutrients.

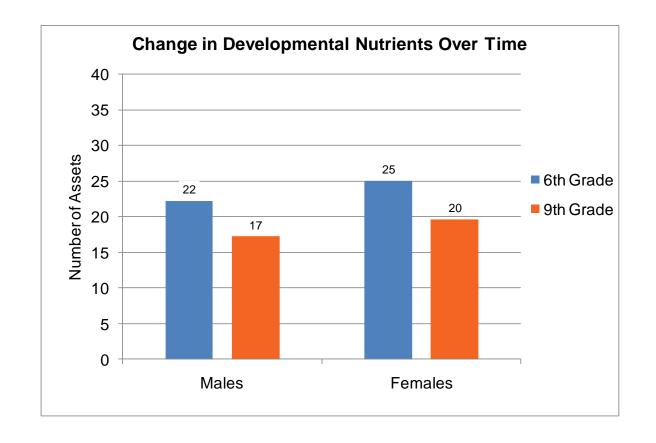
These affects occur because:

- Nutrients are promoted in multiple contexts—family, school, community, and the peer group.
- They have interactive effects, reflecting the intertwined nature of the physical, cognitive, social-emotional, moral, and spiritual dimensions of child and youth development.



Decrease in Developmental Nutrients Over Time Is Typical

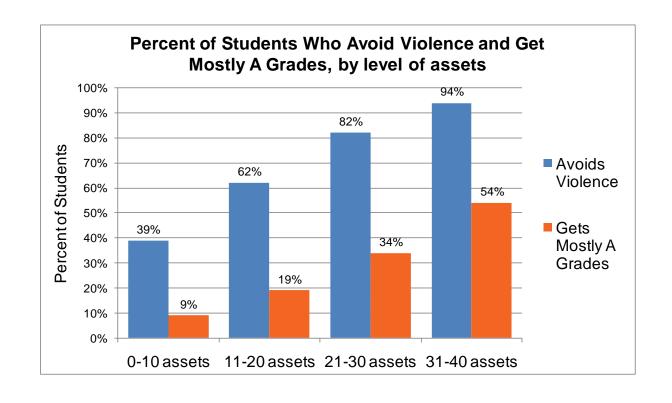






Power of Developmental Strengths to Protect and Promote







Specific Application of PYD to Schools



PYD = Human development as a core achievement strategy

- Changing mindsets to emphasize potential, exploration, growth, and mastery
- Emphasizing "malleability of intelligence through effort" (Eccles & Roeser, 2011)



Interest & Motivation



The Heart of PYD in Schools



CARE + CHALLENGE = SCHOOL SUCCESS

- Students are more likely to succeed academically if they consistently experience both care (which includes safety and support) and challenge (another aspect of support) in their schools.
- Great schools are safe AND supportive. As Cities in Schools eloquently coined it decades ago, Kids don't care what you know until they know that you care.



Foundations for Care & Challenge: Resilience, Ecology/Community, Developmental Systems



- George Albee, Urie Bronfenbrenner, Michael Rutter, Norm Garmezy, Ann Masten, James Comer, Emmy Werner, Ruth Smith, Seymour Sarason, Richard Lerner
- Bonnie Benard's synthesis of protective factors in schools:
 - Establish authentic caring relationships
 - Communicate appropriate messages of high expectations
 - Provide meaningful opportunities for participation and contribution



Care or Challenge: A False Dichotomy

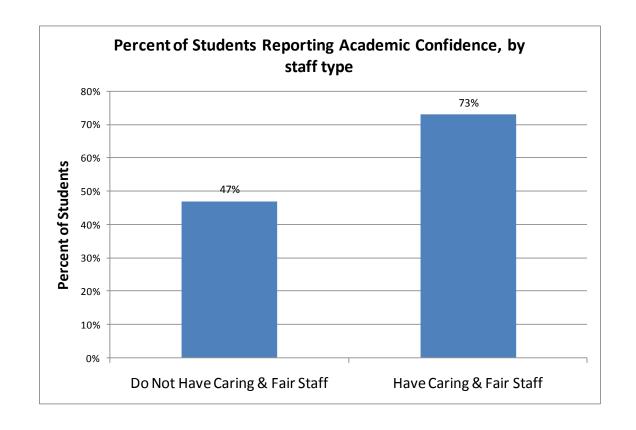


Being a nurturing school does not conflict with being an intellectually challenging school.



Caring and Fair Staff & Academic Confidence



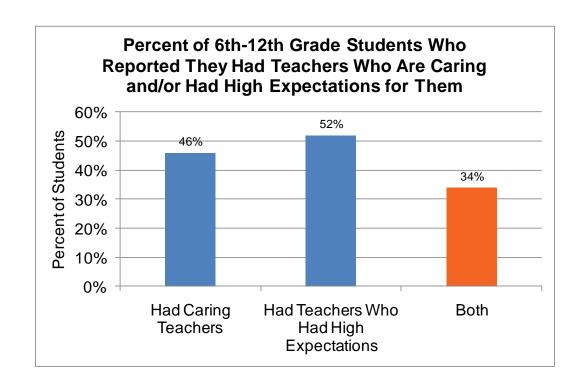


Strategies



Care and Challenge in Short Supply





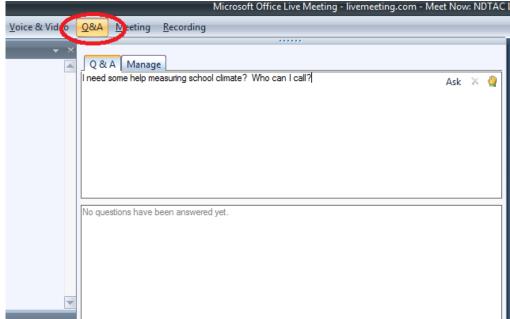


Questions?





If you have a question for the presenter, please type it in the Q & A Pane or email sssta@air.org.





How PYD Contributes to School Success



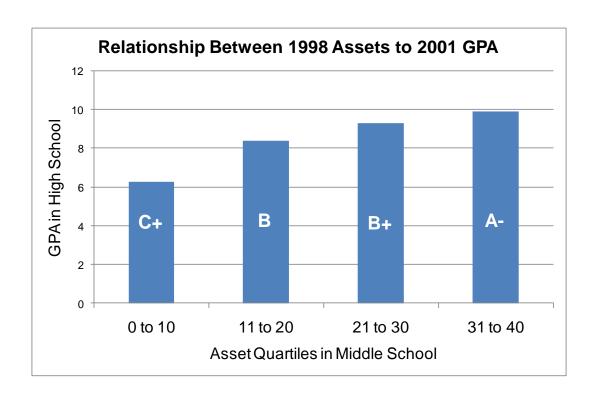




Strategies

Middle School Asset Levels Predict High School GPA



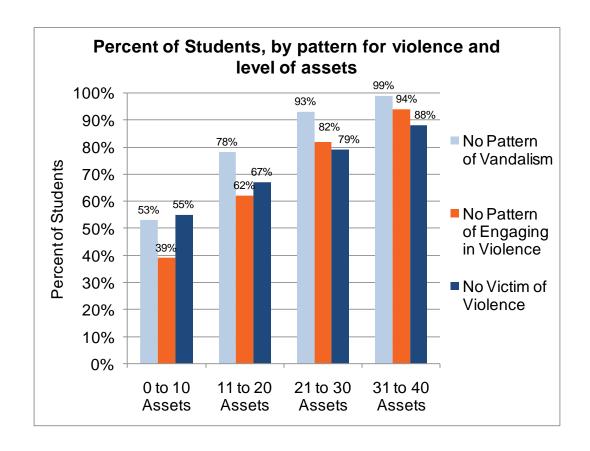


Strategies



More Developmental Nutrients, Less Anti-Social Behavior and Victimization

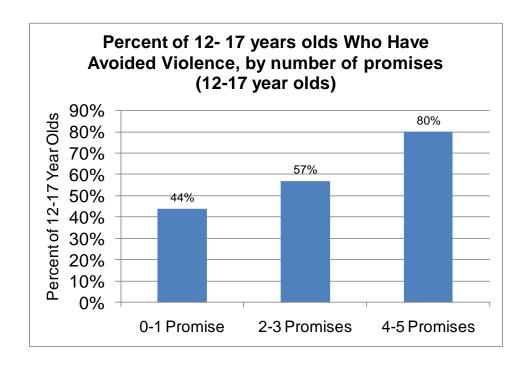






More Promises, Less Violence







PYD and Equity in School Success



- Developmental nutrients "work" for diverse students
- Developmental nutrients can help reduce achievement gaps



The Big Picture: How PYD Strategies Promote School Success



Curriculum & Instruction · School Organization · Co-Curricular Programs · Support Services · Community Partnerships school functioning: **CARING & POSITIVE SELF-MASTERY SCHOOL CHALLENGING PERCEPTIONS GOALS SUCCESS** Change in major areas of **SCHOOL VALUES & OUTCOMES** & EFFORTS **CLIMATE SKILLS**



Strategies

Caring & Challenging School Climate



These are among the developmental nutrients that help define a caring and challenging school climate, and that are regularly found to be related to academic success.

- Caring school climate
- Parent involvement in schooling
- Service to others
- Reading for pleasure
- High expectations from parents and teachers
- High quality after-school programs

Approaches



Strategies

Positive Self-Perceptions, Values, & Skills



Safe and Supportive Conditions for Learning



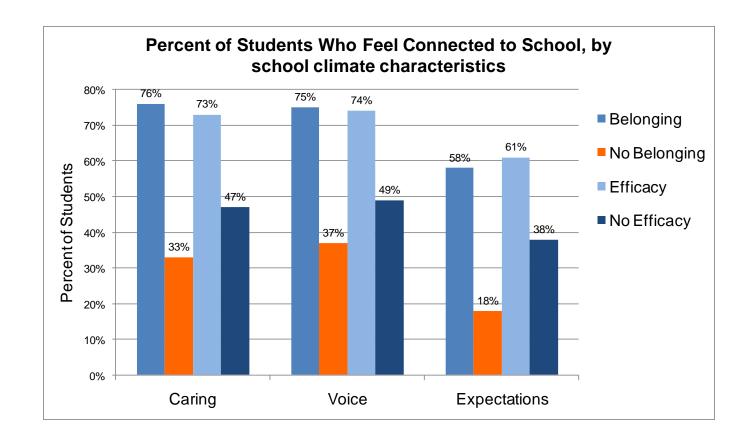
Positive Self-Perceptions, Values & Skills

- Sense of belonging/School bonding
- Student competency beliefs (academic self-efficacy)
- Achievement motivation
- Student self-control



The Link Between Caring, Expectations, and Opportunities to Contribute, and School Success







Approaches

How Schools Can Build a Sense of **Belonging and Connectedness**



The SAFE Approach to Building Social Skills and Connectedness

- Sequence activities
- Active learning
- Focus on skills
- Explicit learning goals



Effects of Mastery and Performance Emphases on Achievement





Performance



Boredom



Achievement Down

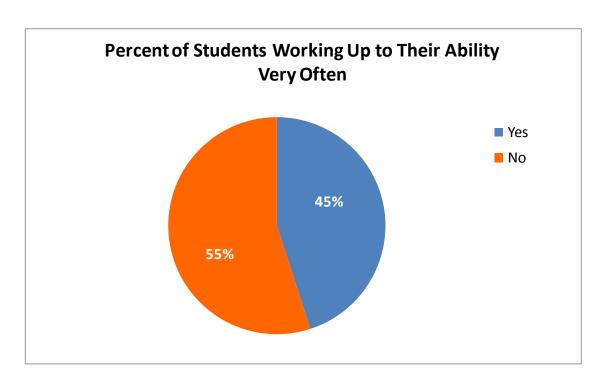


Research



Mastery Goals and Efforts





Approaches

- School engagement
- Active learning
- Positive orientation to schoolwork
- Effort
- Mastery goals



A High PYD School is a Great Place to Work As Well As Learn



PYD Schools



High Job Satisfaction & Teacher Retention

No Silver Bullet

- Curriculum & instruction
- School organization
- Co-curricular programs
- Support services
- Community partnerships





Summary: How Developmental Strengths are Built in Schools



- PYD in schools starts with a caring and challenging climate...
- That helps students develop positive self-perceptions, values, and skills...
- They then engage more effectively in learning through developing mastery goals and exerting greater effort...
- Which leads to school success outcomes.

All of this requires building strengths in the school, in families, and in the community.



Polling Question #4



When you think about the students you know, how much do you see these kinds of developmental strengths being key to how they're doing in school?

- \Box A lot
- □ Some
- ☐ A little
- □ None

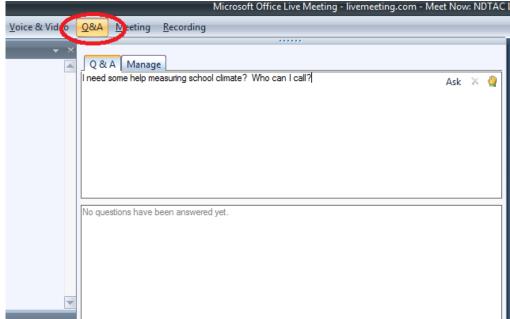


Questions?





If you have a question for the presenter, please type it in the Q & A Pane or email sssta@air.org.





Strategies to Help Students Achieve Academically with PYD



The Five Key Elements of Positive Youth Development



- 1 Build Positive Relationships
- 2 Provide Opportunities
- 3 Sharpen Skills
- 4 Promote Positive Values
- 5 Shape Positive Self Perception





Build Positive Relationships





There are Levels of Relationships



Level 1 - Inviting a relationship

Basic positive social interaction

Level 2 - Nurturing the relationship

- Taking a personal interest
- Demonstrating respect and empathy
- Understanding needs
- Treating students fairly
- Identifying and encouraging gifts and talents

Level 3 - Leveraging the relationship

- Challenging them
- Mentoring them
- Maintaining contact



Expressing Care – Love Languages



Nonverbal messages

- A smile, a nod, a thumbs up, a high five, pat on the back

Affirming people

- Verbally and in writing

Giving your time

- Going beyond people's expectations
 - A gift, a card, attending their performance, helping with a problem

- Telling people you care
 - About them as a person and about their academic success
- Using humor and "playing together"





Provide Opportunities





Creating Opportunities for Positive Youth Development



- Within the classroom
- Within the school
- Within the community
- Within their families



Guiding Principles for Creating Opportunities

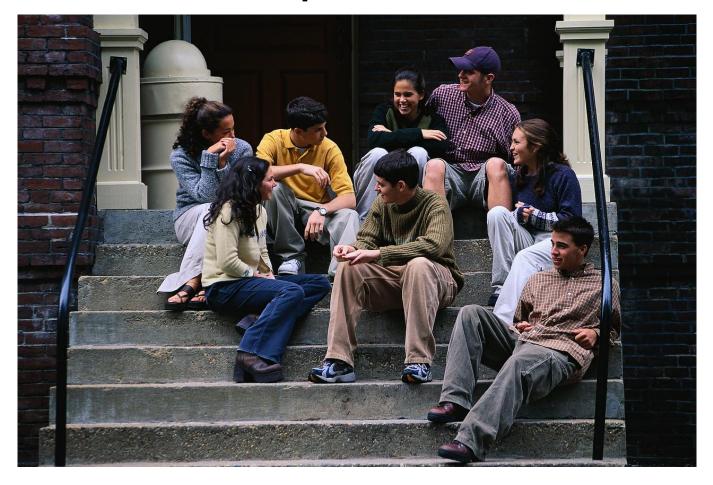


- Opportunities need to be authentic, not token and meet real needs.
- Young people need to have some control and a say in directing these opportunities.
- The opportunity needs to involve significant action and effort on the part of young people.
- Opportunities should include young people using higher level thinking and skills.
- Reflection and mining meaning from the experience is essential.
- Rewarding, recognizing good work and reinforcing people's commitment and service to others is an important part of this process.





Sharpen Skills





Categories of Skills



- Physical Skills
- Academic Skills
- Social Skills



Steps in Teaching Skills



- Motivation
- Breaking the skill into teachable steps
- Modeling
- Explaining
- Practice
- Feedback
- Transferability
- Customization



Resisting Peer Pressure



Ask questions

"What are we going to do?"

Name the trouble

```
"That's . . . . "
```

Identify consequences

```
"If I do that . . . . "
```

Suggest an alternative

```
"So why don't we . . . . "
```

Leave, but leave the door open

```
"If you change your mind . . . ."
```





Promote Positive Values





Strategies for Teaching Values



- Modeling Positive Values
- Telling Powerful Stories
- Creating a Value Rich Environment
- Touching Student's Hearts and Heads
- Putting Values into Action



How to Develop Positive Values



- Tell the stories.
- Help young people find the stories, in their own culture and their own community, and let them tell their stories.
- Help them to become the story.





Shape Positive Self Perception









Strategies for Improving Young People's Self Perception



- Communicating with consistency, redundancy and in a variety of ways that they are lovable and capable.
- Providing opportunities to do great things, developing the skills so they will succeed and providing rewards for their good work.
- Helping them find their spark or sense of purpose.



Sparks



- Young people understand the concept.
- The majority can describe their spark.
- Sparks are not learned they come from within.
- The hallmark of a spark is not happiness or pleasure, it's passion.
- It is important to share and model your spark.





Key Questions



- What is your spark?
- When did you first know it and how did you know it?
- Who nurtures your spark? How do they nurture and support your spark?
- How can I support you pursuing your spark?



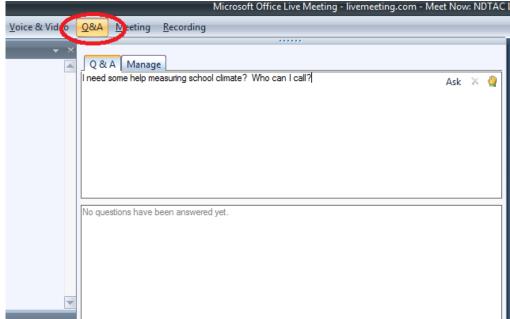


Questions?





If you have a question for the presenter, please type it in the Q & A Pane or email sssta@air.org.





Upcoming Webinars



School Based Climate Teams (Part 1)

May 11, 2011 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm ET

May 12, 2011 11:00 – 12:30 pm ET

Analysis of Survey Data

May 25, 2011 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm ET

May 26, 2011 11:00 – 12:30 pm ET

Violence Prevention

June 8, 2011 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm ET

June 9, 2011 11:00 – 12:30 pm ET



Upcoming Webinars (Continued)



Reporting and Dissemination

June 29, 2011 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm ET June 30, 2011 11:00 - 12:30 pm ET

Student Engagement

July 13, 2011 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm ET July 14, 2011 11:00 - 12:30 pm ET

Substance Abuse Prevention

August 24, 2011 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm ET August 25, 2011 11:00 - 12:30 pm ET



Citations



- Scales, P. C. & Benson, P. L. (2007). Building developmental assets to encourage students' school success. Texas Instructional Leader, 20(3), 1-3, 8-10, 12.
- 2. Benson, P. L., Scales, P. C., Hamilton, S. F., & Sesma, A. (2006). Positive youth development: Theory, research, and applications. In W. Damon, & R. M. Lerner (Eds.), *Handbook of child psychology* (6th ed., pp. 894-941). New York: John Wiley.
- 3. Benson, P. L., Scales, P. C., Hamilton, S. F., & Sesma, A. (2006). Positive youth development: Theory, research, and applications. In W. Damon, & R. M. Lerner (Eds.), Handbook of child psychology (6th ed., pp. 894-941). New York: John Wiley; National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2002). Community programs to promote youth development. Washington, DC: National Academy Press. http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=0309072751; Pittman, K., Irby, M., & Ferber, T. (2001). Unfinished business: Further reflections on a decade of promoting youth development. In P. L. Benson & K. J. Pittman (Eds.), Trends in youth development: Visions, realities and challenges (pp. 3–50). Boston: Kluwer Academic, p. 8; America's Promise Alliance. The five promises. Retrieved March 30, 2011 from http://www.americaspromise.org/About-the-Alliance/Five-Promises.aspx
- 4. Benson, P. L., Scales, P. C., & Mannes, M. (2003). Developmental strengths and their sources: Implications for the study and practice of community building. In R. M. Lerner, F. Jacobs, & D. Wertlieb (Eds.), *Handbook of applied developmental science: Vol. 1. Applying developmental science for youth and families: Historical and theoretical foundations* (pp. 369–406). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.





- 5. Roehlkepartain, E. C., Benson, P. L., & Sesma, A. (2003). Signs of progress in putting children first: Developmental assets among youth in St. Louis Park, 1997–2001. Minneapolis: Search Institute. http://www.search-institute.org/system/files/SignsofProgress-5-03.pdf
- 6. Scales, P.C., & Leffert, N. (2004). Developmental assets: A synthesis of the scientific research (2nd ed.). Minneapolis: Search Institute; Scales, P. C., Sesma, A., & Bolstrom, B. (2004). Coming into their own: How developmental assets promote positive growth in middle childhood. Minneapolis: Search Institute; Benson, P. L., Scales, P. C., Hamilton, S. F., & Sesma, A. (2006). Positive youth development: Theory, research, and applications. In W. Damon, & R. M. Lerner (Eds.), Handbook of child psychology (6th ed., pp. 894-941). New York: John Wiley.
- 7. Eccles, J. & Roeser, R. (2011). Schools as developmental contexts during adolescence. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, *21*, 225-241.
- 8. Scales, P. C. (1999). Care and challenge: The sources of student success. *Middle Ground, 3*(2), 21-23; Wentzel, K. R. (2002). Are effective teachers like good parents? Teaching styles and student adjustment in early adolescence. *Child Development, 73* (1), 287–301. http://www.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/~lchang/material/adol/Reading%20List/Wentzel.pdf
- 9. Benard, B. (1991). Fostering resiliency in kids: Protective factors in the family, school, and community. San Francisco: Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development.(ERIC document ED335781). http://eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED335781.pdf





- Kannapel, P. J., & Clements, S. K. (2005). Inside the black box of high-performing high-poverty schools. Lexington, KY: Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. Retrieved March 30, 2011 from http://www.cdl.org/resource-library/pdf/FordReportJE.pdf
- 11. Search Institute. (2006). Search Institute's Creating a Great Place to Learn Survey: A survey of school climate: technical manual. Minneapolis, MN: Search Institute.
- 12. Search Institute 2003 aggregate database of 6th-12th graders
- 13. Scales, P. C., Benson, P. L., Moore, K., Lippman, L., Brown, B., & Zaff, J. F. (2008). Promoting equal developmental opportunity and outcomes among America's children and youth: Results from the National Promises Study. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 29 (2), 121-144.
- 14. Scales, P. C., Benson, P. L., Roehlkepartain, E. C., Sesma, A., & van Dulmen, M. (2006). The role of developmental assets in predicting academic achievement: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Adolescence* 29, 691-708; Benson, P. L. (2006). *All kids are our kids; What communities must do to raise caring and responsible children and adolescents*, 2nd ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass; Scales, P.C., & Leffert, N. (2004). *Developmental assets: A synthesis of the scientific research* (2nd ed.). Minneapolis, MN: Search Institute; Starkman, N., Scales, P. C., & Roberts, C. (2006). *Great places to learn: How asset-building schools help students succeed (2nd ed.)*. Minneapolis: Search Institute.
- 15. Benson, P. L., & Scales, P. C. (2009). Positive youth development and the prevention of youth aggression and violence. *European Journal of Developmental Science*, *3*, 218–234.





- 16. Scales, P. C., Benson, P. L., Moore, K., Lippman, L., Brown, B., & Zaff, J. F. (2008). Promoting equal developmental opportunity and outcomes among America's children and youth: Results from the National Promises Study. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 29 (2), 121-144. (original data from Scales et al. 2006 report to America's Promise)
- 17. Scales, P. C., Foster, K., Mannes, M., Horst, M., Pinto, K., & Rutherford, A. (2005). School-business partnerships, developmental assets, and positive outcomes among urban high school students: A mixed-methods study. *Urban Education, 40*(2), 144-189; Benson, P. L., Scales, P. C., Hamilton, S. F., & Sesma, A. (2006). Positive youth development: Theory, research, and applications. In W. Damon, & R. M. Lerner (Eds.), *Handbook of child psychology* (6th ed., pp. 894-941). New York: John Wiley.
- 18. Scales, P. C., Roehlkepartain, E. C., & Benson, P. L. (2009). *Teen voice 2009: Theuntapped strengths of 15-year-olds*. Minneapolis and Richfield, MN: Search Institute and Best Buy Children's Foundation. http://www.search-institute.org/system/files/TeenVoiceReport_FINAL.pdf; Scales, P. C., Benson, P. L., Moore, K., Lippman, L., Brown, B., & Zaff, J. F. (2008). Promoting equal developmental opportunity and outcomes among America's children and youth: Results from the National Promises Study. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 29 (2), 121-144; Scales, P. C., Benson, P. L., Roehlkepartain, E. C., Sesma, A., & van Dulmen, M. (2006). The role of developmental assets in predicting academic achievement: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Adolescence* 29, 691-708.
- 19. Scales, P. C. & Eklund, N. (paper under review). Assets for academic achievement: Building a caring and challenging school climate for the whole child. (*NASSP Bulletin*)





- 20. Scales, P. C., Roehlkepartain, E. C., Neal, M., Kielsmeier, J. C., & Benson, P. L. (2006). Reducing academic achievement gaps: The role of community service and service-learning. *Journal of Experiential Education*, 29(1), 38-60.
- 21. Kielsmeier, J. (2011). Service-learning: The time is now. *The Prevention Researcher, 18*, 3-7.
- 22. Roth, J., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2003). What exactly is a youth development program? Answers from research and practice. *Applied Developmental Science*, 7(2), 94–111.
- 23. Bridgeland, J.M., Dilulio, J.J., & Morison, K.B. (2006). *The silent epidemic: Perspectives of high school dropouts*. Washington, DC: Civic Enterprises (report to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation).
- 24. Scales, P. C. & Benson, P. L. (2007). Building developmental assets to encourage students' school success. *Texas Instructional Leader*, 20(3), 1-3,8-10, 12.
- 25. Cohen, J., & McCabe, E,M. (2009). School climate: Research, policy, practice, and teacher education. Teachers College Record, 111, 180-213; Witherspoon, D., Schotland, M., Way, N., & Hughes, D. (2009). Connecting the dots: How connectedness to multiple contexts influences the psychological and academic adjustment of urban youth. Applied Developmental Science, 13, 199-216.
- 26. Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., Dymnicki, A. B., Taylor, R. D., & Schellinger, K. B. (2011). The impact of enhancing students' social and emotional learning: A meta-analysis of school-based universal interventions. *Child Development*, 82 (1), 405-432.





- 27. Becker, M., McElvany, N., & Kortenbruck, M. (2010). Intrinsic and extrinsic reading motivation as predictors of reading literacy: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 102, 773-785.
- 28. Scales, P. C., Benson, P. L., Moore, K., Lippman, L., Brown, B., & Zaff, J. F. (2008). Promoting equal developmental opportunity and outcomes among America's children and youth: Results from the National Promises Study. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 29 (2), 121-144.
- 29. Starkman, N., Scales, P. C., & Roberts, C. (2006). *Great places to learn: How asset-building schools help students succeed (2nd ed.).* Minneapolis: Search Institute.
- 30. Daniels, L.M., Stupinsky, R.H., Pekrun, R., Haynes, T.L., Perry, R.P., & Newall, N.E. (2009). A longitudinal analysis of achievement goals: From affective antecedents to emotional effects and achievement outcomes. *Journal of Educational Psychology*. 101, 948-963.
- 31. Search Institute data from survey of more than 1,500 West St. Paul, Minnesota, Public schools-elementary, middle, and high school students.
- 32. Eklund, N. (2009). How was your day at school? Improving Dialogue about Teacher Job Satisfaction Minneapolis, MN: Search Institute; Butler, S.G. (2010). Analysis of a conceptual framework to express teacher job satisfaction. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Graduate College, Doctoral Dissertation.
- 33. Starkman, N., Scales, P. C., & Roberts, C. (2006). *Great places to learn: How asset-building schools help students succeed (2nd ed.).* Minneapolis: Search Institute.
- 34. Friedel, J.M., Cortina, K.S., Turner, J.C., & Midgely, C. (2010). Changes in efficacy beliefs in mathematics across the transition to middle school: Examining the effects of perceived teacher and parent goal emphases. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 102, 102-114.



- 35. Patall, E.A., Cooper, H., & Wynn, S.R. (2010). The effectiveness and relative importance of choice in the classroom. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *102*, 896-915.
- 36. Friedel, J.M., Cortina, K.S., Turner, J.C., & Midgely, C. (2010). Changes in efficacy beliefs in mathematics across the transition to middle school: Examining the effects of perceived teacher and parent goal emphases. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 102, 102-114.
- 37. Eklund, N. (2009). How was your day at school? Improving Dialogue about Teacher Job Satisfaction Minneapolis, MN: Search Institute; Butler, S.G. (2010). Analysis of a conceptual framework to express teacher job satisfaction. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Graduate College, Doctoral Dissertation.

